# THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED AT LAST. FIVE HUNDRED LIVES REPORTED LOST-HEART-RENDING SCENES - TERRIBLE SUFFERING AMONG THE HOMELESS-SEVERAL INCENDI-AGRES HANGED BY THE CITIZENS-PROFFERS OF ASSISTANCE FROM EVERY DIRECTION-THE CITY TO BE REBUILT IMMEDIATELY.

Cincago, Oct. 10.-The fire continued to burn all last night on the North side, but this morning it is under control. It is literally true to say that there is nothing remaining of that side of the city, from the river North to Lincoln Park, and from the North Branch of the river on the West to the Lake on the East. This portion of the city, except along the main river, where there were business blocks, was occupied by dwellings. Two-thirds of the population of this district were German and Scandinavian. These people are now homeless, some of them being in frame buildings on the North-West Section, and others on the prairies without shelter. Yesterday a renewal of the fire on the West Side was looked for, and a change of five degrees in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result. There would then have been no refuge for the sufferers. All had their clothing packed ready estart for the prairie at any moment, but at sundown he wind lulled, and at 3 o'clock this morning the ain, so fervently prayed for, came. It did not rain .ong, but the roofs of the houses and the ground mave been wet, and the wind has died away, so that now it is possible to have fires and cook food for the

A meeting of citizens was held in the First Congregational Church, in West Washington-st., which was continued throughout the night. Measures were concerted to protect what property was left, and provide for the homeless.

Messrs. Richards & Charles Craine of the North Western Manufacturing Company contrived a plan, which has been put into execution, for providing water in case of fire breaking out at any time. The machinery of their works is used for that purpose and their engine and boilers for pumping water from the river. Fifteen hundred citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Sheridan to employ all available troops for guard, and issued an order for

#### INCENDIARIES HANGED.

Five hundred soldiers are on duty. This precau tion was necessary; for, remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men, caught in the act of firing houses on the West Side, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts-one on Twelfth-st., near the river, and the other three miles away on Clayborneave., North Side. This summary action has checked

ARRIVAL OF FIREMEN FROM OTHER CITIES.

The arrival of firemen and engines from Milwau kee, St. Louis, and other cities has apparently restored confidence. The Cincinnati train arrived this morning with four engines-three from that city and one from Dayton. They were 17 hours on the way, having to change the route twice, and finally came via Piqua and Logansport. There was an inexpressible pleasure in seeing those experienced go to work in a business way, where work was most needed. They are playing on coal piles to save whatever fuel is possible, and prevent the further spread of the flames. The vast burned district is covered with people, wandering about seeing the evidences of a wealth that has completely vanished

## BUSINESS HOUSES REOPENING.

A few business men, with some nerve, are seeking houses for business in the West Side. Rooms that rented last week for \$50 now readily command \$5,000. There are not many of these, but enough to allow a few business men to start. The newspapers will be started again in a few days or weeks. The Hon. Joseph Medill of The Tribune, who is one of the heaviest sufferers, succeeded, yesterday, in leasing a brick building on Washington-st., at Tunnel. He also purchased two single cylinder presses used in a Job office on the West Side, and has telegraphed East for paper and type, there being nothing left here. Mr. Story of The Times will erect a rough one-story building and begin the issue of that paper as soon as material can be procured. The Journal is provided for on the West Side. The Post. Republican, and Staats Zeitung will also arrange for business as soon as practicable, but everything must come from elsewhere. There is nothing left.

## PROVIDING FOR THE HOMELESS.

Water for drinking and household use is secured from the Lake and the parks, and for horses from the river. There are 1,000 people camped about the artesian well, four miles out, and perhaps as many more at the Lake, and by Fullerton and Victoraves., near the prairie. The people are fed in the remaining churches, school-houses, in sheds, and by the road-sides. It was cold and chilly this morning, causing great suffering, but it is now clearing up again; but instead of this being welcome, the people are praying earnestly for more rain, so fearful are

they of a continuance of the flames. Women and children are going around the burned district, vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. What provisions there were in the city are now burned or eaten, and few have enough to last them even for a day. Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, and are distributed as fast as possible.

The suffering on the North Side is heart-rending to witness. Fifty thousand men, women, and children, huddled together like so many wild animals, and in other places 17,000 Germans and Irish, praying for relief; helpless children asking for bread; heart-broken parents who know not which way to wurn or what to say, and nothing to do but await the distribution of supplies, which, at best, must be a slow proceeding, as there are parts of districts over which it is almost impossible to travel-present indeed a harrowing scene.

## ORIGIN OF THE PIRE.

Different reports have been given of the origin of the terrible calamity, but the tollowing is believed to be correct: Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable on Dekoven-st., near the river, on the West Side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a keromene lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire. A single fire clothing, but barely their lives. Among these is the

extinguisher on the ground, or active work by the police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading of the flames; but the engines were waited for and when they arrived, the firemen, stupefied by their exertions at the fire on Saturday night, worked slowly and clumsily. Their efforts were unavailing, however, as the wind blew a gale from the south-west. The flames spread rapidly from house to house and

New-York

from yard to yard, until the district burned the night before was reached. Meanwhile the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth-st., to the South Side, and threatened the brick and stone business blocks, railroad freight depots, and manufacturing establishments.

THE DANGER REALIZED WHEN TOO LATE. The full extent of danger was then realized for the first time. The fire department, already tired out, worked like heroes, and the Mayor and City Government now began to exert themselves, but the opportunity had been lost. The time when thorough organization could have blown up buildings, or prepared for the emergency, was neglected, and it was now a fight for life. wind blowing a stiff gale had possession of the flames, and the beautiful buildings, Chicago's glory, lay before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Adams, Monroe and Madison-sts, were soon reached, the intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn-st. on the east being consumed. Three-quarters of a mile of brick blocks were consumed as if by magic. It being Sunday proprietors and employés were at home utterly unconscious of what was taking place. Those who saw the light of this fire supposed it was the remains of Saturday night's tire, and, having confidence in the Fire Department, were unconcerned; but between 11 and 12 o'clock a rumor got abroad that the fire was in the business portion of the city. Then the people commenced moving. Horses were brought into requisition to take the proprietors and others to the conflagration. What a scene met their gaze! The Board of Trade, Court-House, Western Union Telegraph, and Associated Press office, and hundreds of other buildings were all in flames. The air was filled with live coals, which were hurled to the north and east, carrying destruction everywhere. The fire-engines were powerless for saving. All that men could do was to blow up buildings, but this availed little. The Times, Tribune, Post, Republican, Journal, and other newsoper offices, the Western News Company block. Field & Leiter's establishment, the Drake Block (recently built), Farwell & Co.'s, all were soon in It seemed that no sooner had the flames

very bricks were consumed.

struck a wall than it went directly through, and a

very few minutes sufficed to destroy the most clab-

orately built structure. The walls malted, and the

THE WOODEN PAVEMENT ON FIRE. The worden pavements even took fire, making a continuous sheet of flame two miles long by a mile wide. No human being could possibly survive many minutes. Block after block fell, and the red-hot coal shot higher and higher, and spread farther and farther, until the north side of Lake-st. was a vast sheet of flame from the river to the lake. At one time'so hemmed were the people that it was expected thousands must perish. The Sherman, Fremont, and other hotels were emptied of their guests, and a remarkable sight presented itself in the hurrying throngs, with trunks, sacks, or bags on their shoulders, fleeing amid flames for their lives. Those who could made for the remaining bridges, others got next to the lake shore, and so south.

AN ISLAND IN A SEA OF FLAME. One block in all the vast business section remained at daylight-viz., The Tribune block. The Custom-House and Honore block, in Dearborn-st., had burned, and those who had fought the flames here thought at least this block could be saved. A patrol of men under Samuel Medill swept off live coals and put out fires in the side walls, and another gang of men, under the direction of the Hon. Joseph Medill, watched the roofs. At 7; all appeared safe, and most of the men went to get rest or food. A number went to on The Tribune building, but there was a change of wind. The flames reached Wabashave., State-st., and Michigan-ave., and soon McVick-er's Theater caught fire. In a few moments The Tribune building was in flames, and at the last moment the sleeping men were aroused and rescued from the flames. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon this remaining block was in ashes. SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE FLEEING FOR

THEIR LIVES. Now was to be seen the most remarkable sight ever beheld in this or any country. There were from 50,000 to 75,000 men, women, and children fleeing by every available street and alley to the Southward and Westward, attempting to save their clothing and their lives. Every available vehicle was brought into requisition for use, for which enormous prices were paid. Thousands of persons inextricably commingled with horses and vehicles, poor people of all colors and shades, and of every nationality-from Europe, China, and Africa-mad with excitement, struggled with each other to get away, Many were trampled under foot. Men and women were loaded with bundles, to whose skirts children were clinging, half-dressed and barefooted, all seeking a place of safety. Hours afterward, these people might have been seen in vacant lots, or on the streets far out in the suburbs, stretched in the dust. These are the homeless and destitute, who now call on the rich world for food and clothing. One of the most pitiful sights was that of a middle-aged woman on State-st., loaded with bundles, struggling through a crowd, singing the Mother Goose melody,

Chickery, Chickery, Crany Crow, I went to the well to wash my toe!" There were hundreds of others likewise distracted. and many, made desperate by whisky or beer, which from excess of thirst and in the absence of water they drank in great quantities, spread themselves in

every direction, a terror to all they met. FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conectured, and with good cause, that nearly 500 persons have been burned to death. Four men were seen to enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall fell, burying some of them beneath it. About twelve or fifteen men, women, and children, rushed into the building of the Historical Society (a fire-proof building) for safety. In a few minutes the flames burst out, and they were burned to death. Among those who took refuge in this building was the venerable Col. Samuel Stone, 80 years of age, for a long time connected with the Society; also, John B. Gerard and wife, and Mad Depelgrone, the noted teacher of music. It is feared that Dr. Frear and family were also burned, as they were in the building, and have not been seen since. Mrs. Idsall, whose husband was murdered last week, and who was suffering from illness, was carried away for protection to a building which was afterward consumed, and it is feared she also perished. All the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln for which the Society paid \$25,000, were destroyed. It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society on State-st. were also burned, as many of them are missing. On Chicago-ave., a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with them. The mother was afterward seen on the street on the north-west side, a raving maniac. In the same neighborhood a family of five persons perished. The list of such fatalities is very long, and can only be fully verified after the smoke shall have cleared away. There are

hundreds of families on that side who saved no

family of Perry Smith, formerly President of the North-Western Railroad Company.

There is a rumor that in a burned blacksmith-shop on Rush-st. the bodies of 15 men were found burned to a crisp, they having rushed into the shop to escape from the flames, which had surrounded them before they had discovered their peril. An immense number of people are missing, and a central intelligence office has been established, where the names of all missing ones are given to the police.

Twenty-three dead bodies have been taken to station-house onl the North Side. At the present time it is impossible to identify the bodies.

Women in the pains of child-birth, and patients who have been moved from beds of sickness to save their lives which at the b st were nearly spent, were all exposed to the rain of last night, and the cold raw winds of to-day. Several deaths have occurred at Lincoln Park, and three women have brought children in the world only to die. Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and brick fields at Division-st., and yet! another and another. All trains are loaded to their fullest capacity, taking people away who, in many instances, have no place to go, yet they cannot stay here; and every train is obliged to leave five times as many passengers as they take away. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to guard the people to-night and if the morning comes without robberies and murder they all will thank God, and go forward with THE FURY OF THE FLAMES.

None but an eye-witness can form an idea of the fury and power of the fire among the buildings and warehouses on the south side, with the wind blowing a hurricane. At times it seemed but the work of a moment for the fire to enter the south ends of buildings, fronting on Randolph, Lake, and Watersts., and reappear at the north doors and windows, belching forth in fierce flames which often reached the opposite buildings, and then the flames issuing forth from the buildings on both sides of the street, would unite, and present a solid mass of fire, completely filling the street from side to and shooting upward a hundred feet into the air. Thus was street after street filled with flame. Huge walls would topple and fall into the sea of fire, without apparently giving a sound, as the roar of the fierce element was so great that all minor sounds were swallowed up, and the fall of walls was only perceptible to the eyes. Many of the buildings situated along South Water-st. buried their red-hot rear walls in the water of the river, into, which they plunged with a hiss. The heat was so intense at times from some of the burning buildings that they could not be approached within 150 feet, which accounts for the manner in which the fire worked back and often against the wind. The fire, after reaching the business portion of Randolph and South Watersts., leaped the river to the north side in an incredibly short space of time, and thence among the wooden buildings on that side, reached the lake shore after destroying block after block of happy dwellings. A scene of such utter powerlessness in the face of an enemy was never presented than that of this people trying to combat the flames.

SELFISHNESS AND DEBAUCHERY. While there are many instances of generous devotion on the part of rich and poor in dividing with the destitute, there are painful instances of meanness and selfishness. One person was trying to remove valuable papers from an office and asked two firemen to help him, but they refused unless he paid them \$50; the papers were destroyed. Drivers of express wagons have taken \$100 and even \$500 for an hour's use of their vehicles, in getting distressed people away from danger. Among the saddest scenes of the calamity was the appearance of hundreds of men and boys in beastly intoxication, around the streets of the North Division, where the saloonkeepers' stocks of liquors were emptied into the street, thus furnishing a convenient opportunity for the gratification of their slavish propensities; and there can hardly be any doubt that many of these poor wretches found their death in the flames, from which they were too helpless to escape. One poor man had crowded for refuge into the water main, near the Water Works, but the fire found him even there and he was burned to death.

THE LOSSES.

A careful survey of the insurances, to-day, shows that there were policies on the property destroyed amounting to over \$200,000,000; add another \$100,-000 000 to this sum and a fair estimate can reached of the loss. All the leading merchants who have been seen express their determination to resume business at once. This includes extensive houses, such as John V. Farwell, Field, Leiter & Co., and Sprague, Warner & Co. Farwell & Co. and Field, Leiter & Co. saved from \$300,000 to \$500,-000 worth of goods. Both firms have already established headquarters on the West Side. Field, Leiter & Co. have just issued the following circular:

To Our Patrons—We have saved all our books and pa-pers, and have opened an office at No. 60 Calumet-ave. We trust you fully appreciate our situation; and all who are indelired to us will make immediate payment. We shall never cease to thank you for past actions. In a short time we expect to be reorganized, and ready for business soon.

The Evening Journal and Tribune hope to publish small sheets to-morrow.

THE CITY TO BE REBUILT.

At a meeting of the business men, to-day, a spirit was manifested to at once set to work to rebuild the city and restore business. A special meeting of the Legislature is to be held to provide means for aiding the business men and provide employment for the

The Commercial National Bank will commence rebuilding on their old site to-morrow, meanwhile they reopen for business on West Washington-st. They opened their vault this afternoon, and all their books, papers, money, and securities were in perfect

The large hotel in the West Division, just com pleted, has been taken by Gage Bros. & Rice, late of the Sherman House, and they will open it in 10 days. It will be known as the Sherman House.

An order was sent to Buffalo to-day from a merchant here for 250,000 bricks to commence re-

building. The temporary office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is thronged by thousands anxious to advise friends. The operators are busy every moment, but as the number of wires available are few, and the fires in the country threaten these, Gen. Stager has directed that private (family) messages and Associated Press dispatches shall go first.

Arrangements have been made by the Post-Office authorities, under direction of Col. Wood, for sending, receiving, and distributing all mail matter.

As night comes the want of gas is keenly felt, and there are but few candles in the city.

Very great fears of outrages by thieves on the West Side are felt on every hand. Gen. Sheridan, who has been a hard worker all through the fire, is still calling for troops from different points to keep order. All business and work is suspended, and every one is intent on first securing something to eat and a

place of shelter. The Indianapolis Fire Department are here, and doing good service. Springfield and Peoria have done nobly, contributing liberally. The expression of sympathy on all hands is most gratifying. The Evening Journal got out half a sheet to-night.

The General Agent of the Ætua Fire Insurance Company of Hartford announces that the Company

will pay every dollar of its insurance. In North Division, which is swept clear from the Chicago River to Wright's Grove, a distance of more than three miles, but one house, that of Mahlon D. Ogden, formerly the Hon. William B. Ogden's remains standing. A large portion of the popula tion, driven from this desolated ground, are encamped on the prairie to the north, where they have nothing to cover them, and scarcely sufficient food

A meeting of the citizens of the State was held

this evening, at which resolutions were passed reommending Gov. Palmer to call an extra session of the Legislature at once. Ex-Gov. Oglesby was appointed to proceed to Springfield and lay the matter

efore Gov. Palmer. All the packing houses in Chicago, and many of the elevators, remain uninjured, and these two branches of Chicago's best property will be but slightly interrupted. The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met to-day, and resolved to proceed at once to the

reërection of their elegant edifice. Two companies of United States infantry arrived here this evening, and will be at once put on patrol

#### MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

ACTIVITY OF THE WAB DEPARTMENT-TROOPS AND SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OR-DERED.

Washington, Oct. 10 .- The Secretary of War ecceived the following telegram from Gen. Sheridan, yes-

terday:
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Gen. BELKNAF, Secretary of War—The city of Chicago is almost utterly destroyed by fire. There is now reasonable hope of arresting it if the wind, which is yet blowing a gaie, does not change. I ordered, on your authority, rations from 8t. Louis, tents from Jefersonville, and two companies of infantry from Quaha. There will be many houseless people and much distress.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—To W. W. BELKNAF, Secretary of War: The fire here last night and to-day has destroyed almost all that was very valuable in this city. There is not a business house, bank, or hotel left. Most of the best part of the city is gone. Without exaggeration, all the valuable portion of the city is in ruins. I think not less than 100,000 people are houseless, and those who have had the most wealth are now the poorest. It seems to upe to be such a terribic misfortune that it may with propriety be considered a national calamity.

to ue to be such a terrible misfortune that it may with propriety be considered a national calamity.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago:
Lagree twith you that the fire is a national calamity.
The sufferers have the sincere sympathy of the nation, Officers at the depets at St. Louis, Jeffersonville, and elsewhere, have been ordered to forward supplies liberally and promptly.

WILLIAM W. BELENAP,
Beerdary of War.

To the Mayor of Chicago: Gen. Sheridan has been an thorized to supply clothing, tents, and provisions, from the depots at Jeffersonville and St. Louis to the extent of the ability of the Department. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The plate printers of the Treasury Department, so in number, have contributed \$775 for the relief of the Chi-

cago sufferers, and forwarded the amount to that city.

The War Department has given additional instructions concerning the furnishing of goods and supplies to the ufferers. It is stated at the War Department that temporary shelter, by means of tents, can be provided for porary shelter, by means of tents, can be provided for about 80,000 persons, and an immense number of tents and blankets are to be forwarded to Chicaco from Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Missouri, and from other points. At the Cabinet meeting, to-day, the time was mostly spent in reading and sending dispatches with reference to the sad occurrence. In some, if not all, of the Departments, subscriptions have been started for those left destitute. Many persons left here in the trains of to-day to seek out friends and relatives in the destroyed city.

The Internal Revenue Office has sent to Chicago Mr. Edward Tempkins of that office to assist the Revenue officers there in recovering or arranging their accounts, and rendering any assistance in his power to the authorities. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of stamps were in the collection office at Chicago, and it is supposed they have been destroyed by the fire.

Postmaster-General Cresswell to-day addressed Col. Eastman, Postmaster at Chicago, as follows:

In your great calanity I can only give general instructions. Having secured Burington Half for a Post-Office, collect what material you have, reorganize, and do the best you can to serve the people. Will send supplies immediately. Knapp has been sent from New York to look after the mails. Bargs will also go to aid you.

The Postmaster-General, in a telegram to George W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, says: I approve what you have done, Signe no effort or expessed in restablishing the Post-Office, Coffer with Essiman, and at in concert, with him. Bargs left last night. I seed Fettervilled in charge of supplies. bout 80,000 persons, and an immense number of tents

lies.

The subscription thus far in the Census Office is \$706.
The employes of the Government Printing Office held a meeting this afternoon, and adopted the following reso-

In the great meeting held to-night at the call of the acting Governor was presided over by the Chief-Justice of the District Court, the Hon. D. K. Cartter, and attended by President Grant and the principal citizens. Mr. Corcoran, who was selected to preside, but could not be present on account of his health, gave \$3,000. The President added \$1,000. The meeting called for the raising of \$100,000 as a loan to the District Government, to be forwarded to Chicago. Of this amount, \$26,000 was guaranteed to-night by leading business men, and the remainder will undoubtedly be obtained to-morrow. This amount is to be refunded as soon as the Legislature assembles and can act thereon. In addition about \$10,000 cash was paid in, and more than \$100,000 announced as having been raised during the day in various Bureaus, and the Government Printing Office. According to present appearances at least \$00,000 will be raised here cesides the \$100,000 to be loaned by the District Government as its contribution. A proposition was made that all Government officials, inilitary, navai and civil, and all employés thereof, be asked to contribute one day's pay to the needs of suffering Chicago. The utmost earnestness prevails in the good work.

BUFFALO CITY BONDS ISSUED TO THE AMOUNT The great meeting held to-night at the call of the act-

BUFFALO CITY BONDS ISSUED TO THE AMOUNT

OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. BUFFALO, Oct. 10 .- At a large meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, held at the Board of Trade rooms this morning, Mayor Brush presiding, the action of th City Council, yesterday, in issuing \$100,000 in city bonds for the Chicago sufferers, was heartily indorsed. In order to make the bonds immediately available, personal guarantees were given by prominent and wealthy citizens to the amount of \$107,000. After the cifizens' meeting, the Board of Trade assembled and opened a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers, which was
speedily being filled with generous amounts. A second
car-load of provisions left here at 11 o'clock to-day for
Chicago.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI. St. Louis, Oct. 10.-Gov. Brown issues a proclamation in relation to the terrible calamity at Chicago, in which he recommends all cities, towns, and charitable associations to take immediate steps to organize relief and respond promptly to the deep sorrow which Missouri feels at the overwhelming affliction, and which extends to all who have been stricken down in the midst of unbounded prosperity. They have the sincerest sympathy of Missouri's sons in their distress. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 10 .- At a joint meeting of citiens and the Board of Trade, to-day, Mayor Thacher was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be to express sympathy for and afford relief to the suffering citizens of Chicago. Mayor Thacher called upon those present to hand in subscriptions, and in a short time the sum of \$10,000 was subscribed. The Burges

time the sum of \$10,000 was subscribed. The Burgess Corps have already forwarded \$1,000, and the American Express Company have announced their readiness to forward supplies free. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, now in session here, hope to raise \$1,000 from their members.

The Odd Fellows have been called to meet to-morrow evening to take measures for the relief of suffering Chicago. Manager Barnes has tendered the entire receipts of the performances at Trimble Opera-House, Thursday afternoon, to the same purpose. The Board of Lumber Dealers will raise \$6,000. The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of this State, in session here, voted \$1,000. A public meeting to contribute aid has been called in Cohoes by the Mayor of that city. John F. Rathbone & Co. of this city are informed that their warehouse in Chicago was almost miraculously saved. S. N. Ransom & Co.'s warehouse was destroyed.

DOINGS AT BALTIMORE—AID FROM THE PROT-

DOINGS AT BALTIMORE-AID FROM THE PROT-ESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10 .- The contributions ast night at Emanuel Church, in aid of the Chicago sufferers, amounted to \$2,050. The occasion was a sermon by the Lord Bishop of Litchfield before the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies of the General Convention, and the evening offerings were intended for th mission fund, but by a resolution of both Houses they were ordered to be appropriated to the suffering at Chi-cago. The Rev. Dr. Perry, Secretary of the House of Deputies, has telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago to draw on him for the amount and discribute to the suffering, without distinction of race or sect. ACTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COM-

PHILADELPRIA, Oct. 10 .- The following has just been issued to his Honor the Mayor of Baltimore: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given instructions to all its agents at St. Louis, Louisville, Indiantions to all its sgents at 8t. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New-York,
and Baltimore, and points intermediate, to ship free of
charge all contributions and supplies consigned to the
Mayor of Chicago, for the relief of sufferers by the fire.
All supplies from the City of Baltimore and its citizens,
may be delivered at the depot of the Northern Central
Railroad Company, and will be forwarded thence free of
J. Edgar Thomson,
The Commercial Exchange has subscribed \$10,000 for
the relief of Chicago, made up by individual subscriptions of the members. Two car-loads of bread were sent
off to-day by order of the Exchange The subscriptions
received by the Mayor amount to \$3,700.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- At a meeting of the oard of Trade, to-night, \$10,000 were subscribed for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and the Mayor of that city was authorized to draw for that amount. A committee of 15 was also appointed to circulate subscription papers generally among the citizens. A resolution was also adopted that the churches take up subscriptions next Sunday.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED BY THE ROCHESTER COMMON COUNCIL. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- At a meeting of se Common Council, Supervisors and citizens, this evening, the City of Rochester appropriated \$70,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Provisions going forward also. The Legislature will be asked to legalize the action of the Common Council. Private citizens guarantee the bonds.

#### POUGHKEEPSIE DOING WELL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10 .- A meeting was orranized at noon, to-day, and in 20 minutes \$2,600 was raised for the Chicago sufferers. The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon. Clothing and bedding are arriving at the Opera House to be shipped to Chicago to-night.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10 .- Gov. Baldwin of Michigan, a delegate to the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, has telegraphed to the Detroit

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 9, 1871.

A Proclamation by the Governor: The city of Chicago, in the neighboring State of Illinois, has been visited in the providence of Aimighty God with a calamity almost unequaled in the annals of history. A large portion of that beautiful and most prosperous city has been reduced to penury. The poor have lost the little all they possossed, and many thousands of people rendered homeless and houseless, are now without the absolute necessaries of life. I therefore carnestly call upon the citizens of every portion of Michigan to take immediate measure for alleviating the pressing wants of that most fearfully afflicted city by collecting and forwarding to the Mayor or the proper authorities of Chicago, supplies of food as well as liberal contribution of money. Let this sore calamity of our neighbors remind us of the uncertainty of earthly possessions, and that when one member suffers all the members should suffer with it I cannot doubt that the whole people of the State will most gladly, most promptly, and most liberally respond to this urgent demand upon their sympathie; but no words of mime can plead so strongly as the calamity itself.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

Governor of Michigan.

CAR-LOAD OF COOKED PROVISIONS SENT FROM ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- James Vick, a private citizen, and the "Protectives"-a fire company —eent to-day a car-load of cooked provisions to Chicago. Toronto Lodge I. O. O. F. donated \$250 hast night to the sufferers.

CAR-LOADS OF PROVISIONS FROM PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 10 .- The sympathy with the Chicago sufferers is unabated. Car-loads of provisions and clothing have already gone forward. Three steam fire-engines from Pittsburgh and two from Allegheny left at 7 o'clock this morning.
Private subscriptions for the relief of Chicago amount to nearly \$40,000. Food is being rapidly forwarded.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Oct. 10 .- The following proclamation has just been issued by Gov. Randolph

tion has just been issued by Gov. Randolph:

To the People of New-Jersey: The great City of Chicage
has been visited by a calamity inparalleled in modern
times. Aside from a less of property that will bring ruid
to thousands of families, the immediate personal suffering of homeless and distracted men and helpless women
and children calls for the most prompt and liberal aid
from every humane person in the land to give immediate
directions to the generous purposes of the people of
New-Jersey.

from every humane person in the land to give immediate directions to the generous purposes of the people of New-Jersey.

I urge upon all loyal authorities in cities, through constituted committees, and the clergy of all denominations, in towns through the town committees, aided by resident benevolent citizens, and in the rural districts by local organizations, the most prompt gathering of our people, and the speedy contributions of money and clothing for the relief of the suffering.

Almost every household has clothing that can be spared, and the contribution of it cannot be too quick nor too abundant. Almost every inhabitant—rich or poor—of our prosperous State can give for such a purpose. It is both a duty and a privilege so to do.

As Jersey City and Camden are convenient points to every portion of the State to which contributions of every kind may be quickly sent, and from which they may be forwarded to Chicago without delay. I suggest that all such donations of money and clothing be addressed to the Mityors of those cities who will at the proper time make a public and detailed acknowledgment of all their receipts.

I will also appoint, in behalf of the State, such assistants to these officers as they may require, and I will personally attend to and insure the safe and prompt transmission of all contributions the liberality of our people may place at our disposal.

A population larger than that of our City of Newark is without food, raiment or shelter, wearled in body to the last degree, distressed in mind beyond expression, and houseless and homeless upon the verge of Winter. While the Almignty has seen fit to permit this desolution, it is also we are all the permit this desolution, it is also we are all the permit this desolution, it is whow our gratitude for our prosperity and for all His mercles.

THE COLORDE F. RANDOLFH.

The COLORDE F. RANDOLFH.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Kansas, Oct. 10 .- The City appropriated \$10,000 to-day in aid of Chicago. Private subscriptions will swell the amount to \$25,000. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE TENNESSEE

LEGISLATURE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10 .- A resolution was offered in the State Senate to-day appropriating \$5,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

FIFTEEN CAR-LOADS OF PROVISIONS EN ROUTE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10 .- The City Council has appropriated \$50,000 in aid of the Chicago sufferers. Citizens' private subscriptions will reach \$65,000 or \$70,000. About 15 car-loads of supplies left for Chicago this ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SENT FROM

Boston, Aug. 10 .- The meeting of sympathy

and aid for Chicago, in Fancuil Hall, at noon to-day, was erowded. Mayor Gaston presided. Addresses were made by the Mayor, Senators Sumner and Wilson, the Hand by the Mayor, Schators Slimber and wilson, the Hon. A. H. Rice, and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted. A committee was appointed to collect aid, and liberal subscriptions were made on the spot. Henry B. Kidder, Treasurer of the meeting, was authorized to telegraph to the Mayor of Chicago to draw for \$100,000 at once

once.
The Shoe and Leather Exchange to day forwarded \$10,000 to the Mayor of Chicago by Adams Express. THE FEELING IN LONDON-FIVE THOUSAND DOL-

LARS CONTRIBUTED BY ONE BANKING HOUSE. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- News of the terrible conlagration at Chicago, details of which were published

here yesterday and this morning, creates a general and deep feeling of interest and sympathy. It had a perceptible effect in depressing American railway secuceptible effect in depressing American railway securities. In the Stock Board Erie stock is quoted two per cent lower than yesterday.

The excitement in regard to the fire increases in intensity as the full extent of the calamity becomes known. Subscriptions will be opened for contributing to the relief of the sufferers. The banking house of J. S. Morgan

the Co. have telegraphed to their correspondents in New-York, authorizing them to draw for \$5,000 in favor of the

THE INSURANCE CRISIS. SEVERAL COMPANIES REPORTED IN LIQUIDATION -ESTIMATED LOSSES. The scenes in and around the Fire Insur-

ance Companies' offices yesterday were unusually ex-citing. Policy holders rushed nervously in and out, asked if the companies had stopped, seemed half sur-prised that they had not, and departed hastily to reinsure themselves, often in companies of less stability. The officers and employes worked with a will to arrive at some sort of an estimate of the possible losses; but in the case of some of the larger companies no estim be formed for two or three days. Reckless and often totally unfounded rumors were flying about the city as to the solvency of this or that company. At one time it was positively asserted that the Home Insurance Company must stop; later in the afternoon their losses were put down at \$2,000,000. The Security was also supposed to be seriously crippled; but no trustworthy esti-mate of their losses could be had, though they are stated to be about \$2,000,000. Of the other Companies, the Market, Astor, Irving, Beekman, Western of Buffalo, Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo City, and North American of Hartford, were said to have virtually stopped, their agents refusing to take any fresh risks or to transact any business whatever. The officers of the Continental affirm that they can pay all their losses and still have their capital untouched. The Liverpool, London and Globe, one of the largest insurance Companies in the world, having \$20,000,000 assets, say that they will be unable to form an estimate of their losses for three or four days. They have done a very large business in Chi cago, but, of course, their enormous assets put them in a position of entire security. The losses of the International Insurance Company are put down at \$450,000, as suming everything a dead loss. Judge Savage, the President, has started for Chicago with \$400,000 to pay off their liabilities at once. The Hanover Insurance Company will also have a surplus after paying all losses by the Chicago fire. The Phornix Company of Hartford has issued the fol-

lowing notice to their agents:

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANT OF }
HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 10. To the Agents of this Company:

As yet we are not fully advised of the exact amount of

our losses in the Chicago fire, but after a close examina-tion of our returns from that agency, we feel warracted in assuring our agents and patrons that we can meet our losses honorably and promptly, leaving a handsome mar-gin of our large surplus for future operations. The lea-son of this disaster will compel a liberal atvance in the rates heretofore paid.

H. KELLO, Agent.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The total losses sustained by Hartford companies are estimated at \$12,000,000.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York City have but \$15,000 as the total amount of insurance and loss at the Chicago fire. As there are other Merchants Insurance Companies in Chicago, Hartford, Providence,

and other cities, this announcement is made to correct

wrong impressions. The following communication speak

wrong impressions
for itself:

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1871.

To the Editor of The Trioune.
STR: We take pleasure in answering your inquiries as
to the condition of this Company at and after the Chicago fire, and present the following statement:
Gross assets Oct. 10, 1871.

\$465,864 29
Unpaid losses Oct 1.

\$200,000.

16,4596 Gross assets Oct. 10, 1871.
Cash capital
Unpaid losses Oct 1.
And the following losses in the Chicago

5,000- 15,000-231,450 00 Net surplus after paying Chicago losses. .. \$232,414 29 New-York, Oct. 10, 1871. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPASIES. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9 .- The Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford have not yet attempted to make a definite estimate of their losses; but, doubtless, the aggregate will be several millions. The directors and other officers of all the leading Companies vigorously as sert their determination to pay every dollar as rapidly as possible, and they have already begun their arrange-

ments to that effect. The Life Insurance Companies have many millions caned upon real estate security in Cuicago, but as their rule is to require that the land alone shall more than secure the debt, they apprehend no loss.

THE BOSTON COMPANIES.

Boston, Oct. 10 .- The Boston Insurance offices, as far as ascertained, are liable for \$3,100,000 in Chicago risks. The Hide and Leather Insurance Company has the largest risk, amounting to \$750,000. The losses of Boston merchants are proportionally small. The principal losses in the East fall upon manufacturing companies. A large Boston clothing-house, with a branch house in Chicago, had a building and goods burned valued at \$250,000.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO BANKS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The following statement is made up from the latest returns received at the office of the Controller of the Currency. The outstand ing circulation is secured by United States bonds depos-States. Deducting from the liabilities the capital and accumulated profits which the banks owe to their own stockholders, it will be seen that the assets are more than \$10,000,000 greater than the remaining liabilities The following are the assets and limbilities of the Na tional Banks in Chicago, June 10, 1871:

Bills receivable.
U. S. and other bonds and stocks.
Due from other banks.
Red and personal property.
Expenses to be paid. ...\$19,586,735 44 6,716,437 38 5,392,290 72 729,323 84 462,635 60 cks and cash items. \$41,178,177 17 3,323,727 01 5,311,289 00 16,259,349 31 Bills payable.....

. \$41,178,177 17 In response to the call of the Controller for reports rom the banks showing their condition on the 2d inst. but five Chicago banks have forwarded their official statements. These came to-day and possibly more may be received to-morrow. After that date it is not expected at the Department that any further reports will be received. Partial returns will, however, be promulgated by the Controller's office, together with the usual promulgation of National Bank reports.

The following list gives the names of the banking institutions of Chicago, the offices of which, it

is reported, have been all destroyed : First National Bank..... Marine Company of Chicago Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trus Mechanics' National Bank National Loan and Trust Company Chicago National Bank of Ch North-Western National Bank of Chicago Traders' National Bank Union National Bank Commercial Loan Company....

#### THE FEELING IN THIS CITY. In business circles the fearful conflagration

was the topic of universal discussion, yesterday. The extreme excitement and dejection of the previous day had given way to a more subdued feeling, accompanied by increased commiseration for the thousands of suffer ers. As on Monday, the bulletins of the newspaper offices were scanned with the deepest interest by thousands of sympathetic persons. All felt that New-York should again prove herself what she had so often been entitled -the City of Charity-and hasten through her prominent citizens to the relief of the homeless and the suffering citizens of her sister city of Chicago. At the different centers of trade and commerce down town, while the dealers did not lose the opportunity of profiting by their knowledge as to the manner in which their interests would be affected by the conflagration, yet they were keenly alive as to the necessity of taking measures at once for the immediate relief of Chicago. All were agreed on this one point of the necessity for obtaining

subscriptions of money. In Wall-st., stocks were wildly thrown on the market by weak holders, and if it had not been for the strong sustaining influences of heavy purchases, made on behalf of wealthy operators, the decline would have been much more disastrous. As it is, four failures have already been announced, three being officially reported to the Board. One other dealer had to receive a certain amount of stocks, could not do so, and the stock was sold out for his account. The houses failing were E. 8 Munroe & Co., H. S. Cambloss, A. V. B. Van Dyck., and

- Otis. The three former were regarded as among the most conservative in the street, were supposed to be doing a very safe business, and had been members of the Stock Exchange for years. Fluctuations of 20 and 3 jeer cent were frequent, and occurred at times in the space of a minute. The tendency of the general list was decidedly downward, the better class of investment stocks declining the most.

LOSSES IN NEWARK. NEWARK, Oct. 10 .- The greatest sympathy is

felt in this city for the sufferers by the Chicago ifre. Among the heavy losers is A. H. Miller, of Miller Bros., lewelers of this city, who owned a block in Randolph-st. opposite the Sherman House, worth \$90,000. It is estinated that the insurance companies of this city will lose between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The Piremen's Company had risks of \$15,000 on J. D. Farwell & Co., Field, Leiter & Co., and another dry goods house. Other losses are as fol-lows: Hemboldt, \$3,000, estimated; Newark Mutuel, 9; pie's, \$2,500; New-Jersey, \$5,000; Mechanics, 0; New ark City, \$5,000; Merchants', not over \$12,000. The morrow evening, to take action for the relief of the aufferers. The Republic Trust Company announces that is well receive and promptly remit all contributions. Hayer Ricord has issued a proclamation in which he requests the people to convers at the City Hall to morrow afternoon, to take measures to relieve their fellow-countymen so suddenly and fearfully smitten. A subscription has been opened at The Advertiser office.

BROOKLYN CONTRIBUTES \$100,000-A PUBLIC MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The great disaster at Chicago has caused the most intense excitement among all classes in Brooklyn.
The Board of Aldermen, in special session, at neon yeaterday, received a communication from Mayor Kalbficiach, suggesting the propriety of borrowing \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and, in the absence of legal power on the part of the Council, volunteering, with Judge McCue and others, to become personally responsible for its repayment. Alderman Richardson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Received. That the fir ancial officers of the city be directed lean of \$150,000, satisfied the Chicago Relief Pand, by insuing Sec. Fifth Page.